A NOTABLE CELEBRATION BY THE IROQUOIS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

GEN, JACKSON'S BIRTHDAY.

An Occasion that Inspired Lending Deme a Oceasion that Inspired Lending Demo-crats to Speak on the Live Issues of the Day-Speeches by Frank Rurd, Lyman Trumbull, Henry Watterson, and Judge Bonittle, and Letters from Gov. Tilden and Others—The Political Sentiments.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Iroquois Club of this city, a social organization, in which reectability, wealth, and democracy are reday of Andrew Jackson this evening with a grand banquet at the Palmer House. Invitations were sent to many of the leading personal personal to many of the leading a few of the recipients accepted, and were present to-night. From a large number of others betters were received, the reading of which contributed a great deal to the interest of the occasion. Most of the guests arrived last night, and to-day was passed in showing them about the city. Thomas Hoyne, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, was assisted by James R. Doolittle, Lyman Trumbull, Melville W. Fuller, S. Corning Judd, Carter H. Harrison, E. M. Phelps, and others. Among the guests were Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, Frank Hurd of Idaho, R. T. Merrick of Washington, Gen. W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, Gen. J. C. Black of Hilnois, Henry Watterson of risville, ex-Gov. Breekenridge of Kentucky, Senator Lamar of Mississippi, ex-Senator Gwin of California, and several gentlemen from Western States of less prominence. Many of the guests had been in Congress together, and the meeting was cordial in the extreme.

One of the most noteworthy gentlemen pres

ent is ex-Senator Gwin of California. He had not received a formal invitation, but was passing through the city en route for the West, and, being met by one of the Reception Committee, was brought to the meeting, and was most cordially received, and induced to accept an invita-tion to remain and participate in the banquet. He is tall, stoutly built, with an abundance of snow-white hair, and wes regarded with veneration by the Democrats of the younger school present. He was born in 1805, and first entered Congress in 1844 from the State of Mississippi. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of California, and was one of Constitution of California, and was one of the first United States Senators from that State, having served two terms, from 1850 to 1861. He was in Congress with Webster, Clay, Calboun, and Douglas, and was at one time private secretary of President Jackson, whose birthday was celebrated. His presence was deemed exceedingly fortunate, for his reminiscences of "Old Hickory" were keenly enjoyed by everybody.

The club and its guests sat down at 8 o'clock this evening to a magnificent repast, at the conclusion of which the sheaking was begun.

FIRET TRADE A DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

this evening to a magnificent repast, at the conclusion of which the speaking was begun.

FREE TRADE A DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The Hon. Frank Hurd of Ohio described at length the evil effect of a probibitive tariff on the commerce, agriculture, and labor of the country, and asked. Why hesitate to call upon free trade for relief? This is free America. For a century we have had free speech and a free press. Through the blood, the death, the graves of the war we have free soil and free meh. Why alone in this land of freedom should trade be in shackles and slavery? Above all, why should the Democratic party hesitate in its advocacy of free trade? Its traditions and teachings approve the doctrine. One of its most notable victories was won in 1844 in its defence. It has been advocated by all the great Democratic leaders from the days of Jefferson until 1860. It comes to us by lineal political descent, and we are unworthy sons of patriotic sires if we refuse to maintain it as they did. Hememter, two, that the science of political economy, approves the dectrine. The educators of the country approve it. Let the Democratic party fling the banner of free trade to the air. Thousands who have never been with us will give us their support. The sympathies of the enlightened of the world will be with us. The enthusiasm of the young culture of the country will infuse a new spirit into the old organization, and soon the victory which truth always wins over error will restore the party of the people to the places of nower which it the horored and Illuminated for more than half a century."

THE DANCERS OF CENTRALIZATION.

THE DANGERS OF CENTRALIZATION. Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull depicted the dangers of a centralized form of government in this country, and cited many instances in recent years when great strides had been taken in the direction of Imperialism. Congress is annually unlawfully appropriating millions for adjusting an experience of the congress of the cong in the direction of Imperialism. Congress is annually unlawfully appropriating millions for educational purposes, for ship canals, for eleaning out creeks, and improving unknown harbors, for pensions, and for the enrichment of corporations. The army is employed for police duty in the States, and the Federal courts are overriding State tribunals, and dragging citizens of the same State from their homes to litigate questions between themselves in the Federal courts, provided a citizen of some other State has the slightest interest in the controversy. Laws are passed by Congress under the false assumption of protecting American industry, which enrich one class and rob another, and Congress and State Legislatures are creating corporations in unlimited numbers, which almost invariably result in monopolies. He concluded as follows;

Khall we despair of the republic? Re no means. The power of the Federal Administration, through its control of the money power, its collection and disbursement annuals of three or our hundred million of deliars, and its vast patronage, is very creat, and in the hands of an interest of the people which had the support of even one, third of this country, when aroused to the assertion of their rights, will consent to surrender, them to the control despite central despotism controlled by the aconey power. The people believe in their capacity for self-coverument, in their ability to provide for education, the cultivation of the soil, their domestic peace and local fairs, without the supervision of a great central allowed to the control despite a for education, the cultivation of the soil, their domestic peace and local fairs, without the supervision of a great central income of the control despite to the control of the control o

Samuel J. Tilden sent the following letter:
GREYSTONE, VONNESS, N. V. March II.
GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter conveying to me an invitation to attend the banquet of the Iroquois Club in Chicago on the 15th inst, the auniversary of the birthday of Andrew Jackson, and to respond to the tout "Democracy". It will not be practicable for me to be present with you on that occasion, but I cordially sympathic in the homace which you propose to pay the normery of that great soldier statesman. He represent ed the exultant nationality of sentiment which had at ways characterized the Democracy, and be manifested in a great public crisis his own inventible determination to maintain the territorial integrity of our country and the indissoluble union of the States. He likewise repre-sented the beneficent Jeffersonian philosophy which prefers that nothing shall be done by the general Goverament which the local authorities are competent to do not nothing by any governmental power which indi-viduals can do for themselves. The great contests of his Administration gross out of his afforts to reset the usurpation by Congress of powers in deroga-tion of the rights of localities, and of individuals as well as of the Constitution. I well remember that in the deote in 1832, on the veto of the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, Mr. Websier, with all his eloquence, demanded and deployed the spectacle of the Executive the power and dismantling the Government of which he was the head. The overgrowth of abuses and arregation of authority which now conseal, as they have distorted our political system, would hate seemed. Afty years use, when the debate coursed as incredible to Webster as they would be to decame. The theoremsent can never be restored and sed except from the invide, and by the active int leavest agency of the Executive. We must hope that Providence, in its own good time, will raise up a mone size test and qualified for the wise execution of this area were and that the people will put him in possession of the executive administration, through which alone that poble mission can be accomplished and the health and life of our political system be preserved and

FROM SENATOR BAYARD AND OTHERS. Kenntor Bayard, in his letter, after referring to his regret at being unable to attend, said: meet at being unable to attend, said; mile an unsilers of the grand army of the nation rany, between such and all endeavor with simplicity to aphod the political principles the can preserve free liberty and hapmenes of a and randcain the inverment over turm, eventure to all and special privileges and to mile. Let us steadily oppose all bening to the centralization of power spon its institution and distribution, so that

rights. Lat as denomines any construction of the Courtitation that permits perversion and presentiation of the sovereign power of farmion from the actual needs of the hubble treasury to the emonatement of the favored in dividuals or classes, no matter under what delianive pretext it may be sought; and while we see to it that properly shall have ample presented made the law, it shall be precented from becoming the governing power in mounding the law.

Gov. John M. Palmer's letter discussed the relations of the State and general Government, criticised the policy of President Arthur, demounced the bill retring Gen, Grant, and Senator Legan's Educational bill; deplored the collipse of constitutional government, and trusted that the Proquois Club would, with words of no uncertain meaning, reassert the 'nacient Democratic faith in its simple, rigid, masseuline purity.'

Ex-Senator McDonaid's letter said that the foundation of a great Government cannot be too often examined, nor the landmarks of power too steadily kept in view. The power not delegated by the Constitution to the United States is in the States, reserved to them respectively, or to the people; and in the preservation of this power the citizen finds his best security for all local and domeste rights. Therefore it should be his constant aim to keep the general Government within the limits of its delegated power.

Gov. Horatio Seymour's letter reviewed the history of the troquois and congratulated the club on its name. It did not discuss politics. Gen. W. S. Hancock's reply was merely one of formal regret, and Gen. George B. McCleilan's was of similar tone.

The Hon. Samuel Randall wrote:: "Jackson's administration of the Government was honest, firm, successful, and popular, because he was a faithful adherent of the Jeffersonian policy, and I believe I shall best answer my purpose in this letter by quoting a significant passage from the first inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson." He then quoted at length from that address.

A. S. Hewitt, ex-Gov, Stevenson

WHAT JUDGE BLACK WROTE.

what Judge Black whote.

If present I might take occasion to repel the charge that Jackson was the author of the practice which now corrupts the civil service by making office the reward of partisan crimes. That was an invention of the Federal party, and was used by it so iniformly that when Jefferson was insurirated he had not a single personal or political friend in any kind of public employment. He removed the unit and the inifaith friend in any kind of public employment. He removed the unit and the inifaith friend in the standard present the contract of the inifat and the inifaith of the inifait

HENRY WATTERSON TO THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. The Hon, Henry Watterson, in response to the toast to "the Democratic press," after saying that "it was no longer a power in the land—no longer issues the decrees of Administrations, nor unfolds the policies of Government, nor echoes the spirit of the age, but is a poor relation, sincere, loyal, full of courage and hope, but, like the party, divided, irresolute, and purposcless, said:

But there is a remedy; there is a remedy for both the

relation, sincere, loyal, full of courage and none, but, like the party, divided, irresolute, and purposcless. Said:

But there is a remedy; there is a remedy for both the party and the press. First of all, then, the Democratic press into realize that there has been a deluge. Old things have been swept away. He who looks backward shall share the fate of Lot's wife; he alone who looks forward shall live. The Democratic party can not come into power, and it ought not to come into power, as an avenging deity, still less a destroying augs! It must come in if it come in at all, as the party of action, not reaction; the party of reform, not redection; the party of reform, not redection; the party of reform, not redection; the party of today, not of yesterday, applying its energies to the additional of the country, and itself to the new and extra the party of reform, and redected have wrought wherever the tinkle of the telephone is heard and the sparkle of the electric light is seen. You will say that these are but glittering generalities, and lacking in specification. Sir, I will be specific. Lineau "a tariff for revenue only." I mean the obtiveration of naviation laws which have driven our flag from the high seas. I mean the obtiveration of naviation and just revision of our national banking system—which I conceive the best hanking system we have ever had, and which, with best hanking avenue—which I conceive the best hanking avenue and an error of and finite revision of our national debt to a thousand millions, where it should have been sent long ago. I mean the reduction of the united and male perpetual. The people are being taxed too much The debt is being paid too fast. All taxes should be l that simple sentence. "A tariff for revenus only." It is not my sentence, I neither invented it nor discovered it; though I would no more dream of compiling a Democratic platform without it than I would think of issuing an edition of the New Testament without Christ's Sermon on the Mount, It is axiomatic, and taken bodily out of that magnificent enunciation of Democratic principles, on which we won a glorious national victory, the matchless platform adopted at it Louis in 1976, I would not surrender a word of it, nor a syllable. It expresses with precision the exact position of the party upon the tariff. Fellow Democrats, the road before us is straight, broad, and open! Look forward, not backward or, it you must go back go as far back as the lost traditions of Jefferson and Jackson, and relative claspin; them to your heart. Place the Democratic flagship in the line of battle, clear the decks for action, plich the fools into the set, and send the soreheads below; and, with Freedom's signals fying at the masthead, give her praverfully, considently to the tod of storms. In battle, and the breeze!

THE GROWTH OF MONOPOLIES.

Bidently to the God of storms, the battle, and the breezel THE GROWTH OF MONOPOLIES.

Speeches were also made by cx-Gov. Hendricks, ex-Senator Doolittle, Senator Lamar, Mayor Harrison, Gen. Biack, and others. Gov. Hendricks is effort was something of a disappointment, as it eschewed politics and treated only of the growth and resources of the country. Judge Doolittle's remarks on the subject of monopolies were received with great appliance. He said, among other things:

While our people have been fighting for the Union and to put down one species of monopoly in the form of hegro slavery, there has suddenly growing in this republic an compare of confederated railways, an empire of gigntife and, as they claim, of irre-possible powers, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which threatens to revolutionize the Government and to enslave its ail. East and Weel, North and South, white and black. These confederated railways not only tax the commerce of the people to orirch themselves, but spend large sums to control sleeting and charged it to the linds railways are outer discretions and to influence legislation. In 1933 one railroad alone spent more than \$1.050.00 for this purpose, and charged it to the linds railway as a man of standing property. Indicat decisions. A man of standing property indicat decisions. A man of standing inforce the Committee of Comperce at Washington in January, 1984, 740 the Supraction of the old thirdeen States threaton that tour with the displeasing of this states threaton that tour with the displeasing of this claim is added. At the hand in my body tingled with shane at the hand heart the consist of one great rail was in the suprome Control one of the old thirdeen States threaton that tour with the displeasing of this election at the bandbard against them. We do not wonder that, he added, At the hand in my body tingled with shane at the handbard against them.

Judge Doolittle cited the Standard Oil Com-puny, the Chinese Six Companies, the Morgnon Church, and the prohibitive tarif as other mo-nopolies, which it was the duty of the Demo-oratic party to wipe out.

The speech making lasted late into the night, and it was morning before the crowd had en-tirely discersed.

THE MISSING STATE PAPERS.

Skipkerd Before the Committee-Ordered to Produce Copies of his Letters.

Washington, March 15.-Mr. Jacob R. Shipherd and his wife were present at the meeting of the House Committee on Foreign meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning. Mr. Shipherd was sworn, and the Chairman asked him to give a general history of his business enterprises for the last ten years. The witness demurred to the question, and said he was not aware that he had engaged in any business of which he should feel ashamed, but he had been thrust before the public in a manner to give a notoriety not of his own seeking and he preferred not to put himself before the public in any more consocuous manner than he could help.

The Chairman then inquired about the four missing letters, and asked if he wrote such letters to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Shipherd—It is my recollection that I did. The witness said he had expected to prepare copies of the letters, but was unable to complete them before leaving New York. He had copies of the missing letters in his letter books, and of all letters sent and received, and could prepare copies; but as some of the letters were quite long, and he would wish to look over and compare the copies he made, he would require some further time.

The committee adopted an order to the effect that Mr. Shipherd be required to forrespondence addressed to any United States Minister or officials of the State Department touching the subject matter of the inquiry; also all letters addressed to witness by such officers and copies of correspondence and copies of correspondence in his possession which will throw light on the subject matter of the inquiry; also all other correspondence in his possession which may tend to show any relation of such officers to the business transactions referred to in the resolution of the House under which the investigation is being made. Affairs this morning. Mr. Shipherd was sworn.

MERCILESSLY QUESTIONED.

THE PLAINTIFF IN HARRECK VS. HAR-BECK IN TEARS IN COURT.

Her Divorce Suit Against the Man who Says he Never Married Her-Inquiry into Her Past Interrupted by a Fit of Sobbing.

The suit of Caroline Harbeck against John Harbeck for divorce was before Judge Larremore in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Counsel for Mrs. Harbeck, in openng the case, said that the plaintiff was induced by Mr. Harbeck to live with him as his wife; that there was a ceremonial marriage between them in May, 1871; that they lived together as man and wife until 1880; that Mr. Harbeck proclaimed her to the public as his wife, and that she was recognized by all their friends as his wife for eight years. In the original complaint the date of their marriage was fixed at 1871, but by misprint it appeared as 1870.

Harbeck, who sits here looking directly into her face." remarked Mrs. Harbeck's counsel.

Mr. Harbeck has a perfect right to sit here," replied Mr. Fullerton.

But not to annoy her by gazing at her in this way." persisted Mrs. Harbeck's counsel.

"I have no doubt the case will be conducted with decorum," said Judge Larremore. "I know it is a painful one for both sides, but wowill conduct it as delicately as possible. If Mrs. Harbeck cannot control herself, we will take an adjournment and give her an opportunity to recover."

adjournment and give her an opportunity to recover.

"Compose yourself, madam, and answer all these questions truthfully. If you do not remember you can say so," addled Mrs. Harbeck's counsel. After a few minutes Mrs. Harbeck regained her composure, and Mr. Fullerton proceeded in a gentle voice to ask the most merciless questions:

Q—Wer there any other boarders at the house in Amily street where you lived? A—I did not board there.

Q—Did other tailes have rooms there? A—I did not know any of them.

Q-What were your needs of support? A-I did some writing.

Q-What were your friend who was so kind to you? A-Der, Fred Nichols.

Q-Who was your friend who was so kind to you? A-Der, Fred Nichols.

Q-Did he pass as your husband there, and was he occupying your room with you? A-He was, but the family knew he was not my husband.

Q-Where did you first meet Mr. Harbeck? A-On the corner. I made an appendiment to meet him. I went riding with han some where in Jersey that day.

Q-Did you ever no to Harry Hide? A-No. air.

Q-You are possitive about that? A-Yes, sir.

I'ndor a multiplicity of such questions Mrs.

Harbeck burst into crying several times. She sobled out that the maitors referred to by file questions of Mr. Fullerton had occurred many years ago, and had nothing to do with her suit against Mr. Harbeck. While she was crying Mr. Harbeck at near his counsel and prompted him with suggestions.

Mr. Pullerton said that he had a great many more such questions to ask. He said he had a right to ask them, and should do so with thoutnost delicacy but that so long as his client rested under the accusation that he had wronged a modest weman, he felt justified in the fullest examination of her life. Mrs. Harbeck if finally became so much overcome that she could not speak aloud, and an adjournment was had until this morning. The lawyers about the court room pressed to get a sight of the plaintiff's face, and she was very much embarrassed. Finally she fell into a violent trembling. A fan was extemporized from a autre of legal cap, and she was escorted to an adjoining room.

Thenton, March 15.—A debate occurred in the Assembly this afternoon and evening on the bill which anti-monopolists have characterised as an act to a steal the water front of Jersey Citr. The Board of Aldermen of lind city last year directed the Corporation Attorney to bring soit to compel the opening of certain streets to the blowader. The streets in question now end at property channel to be owned by the ancient corporation known as the Assembler of the Jersey Company, which long ago passed under the control of the New Jersey I sitted Baironal and Transportation Company, and its franchises with theirs in turn, the Pennsylvania Raironal Company.

The idlimitableed by the corporations provides that the monit-challes shall have no power to extend streets over lands heretofore granted by the beate, unless they are them by the power of cunient demain and make compensations. It has been passed by the Senate.

The debate was principally on an adverse amendment offered by Mr. Calvier of Jersey City, and an amendment offered by Mr. Calvier of Jersey City, and an amendment of the fight toring sewers through to the water front. A viction is the latter was reached at 10 of check to night when it was lost like the other amendment, by a vote of 125 to 12. It was thus made evadent that the friends of the bill had the necessary votes to pass it and would permit no amendment. Afterward other distory methors made it apparent that a vote on the bill would not be reached for several hours.

Small-pox Spreading in Bethlehem, Pa-

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 15.-The small-pox excitement at South Bethlehem continues unabated, and 120 cases are now reported in a town of about 4,000 inindictates. The students of the Lewin to about 4,000 inhabitants. The students of the Lewin to Inversity are now durrisedly serving for louise. Many breads of families are arriving on every train and taking their daughters from his hop-thorpe School, which stands on an eminence a short distance from the town. It is probable that the school will close. Ten more houses were quarantified this forenoon. A number of violent patients with confluent small-pox are hardcuffed and guarded at home.

Robert Martin to be Hanged. New Jersey Court of Pardons yesterday 1-4 to 1-to commute the scateness of Robert Mar-ie Newark murderer. He must, therefore, be 1 on March 36. SPY ANDRE'S MONUMENT.

New Rochelle Townsfolk Demanding that I

The shrill notes of a fife and the booming of a heavy drum roused the townsfolk of New Rochelle last evening. A white-bearded old man played the fife and the drummer was a colored boy. They marched up and down the streets and people followed them to the hall.

A large American flag hung back of the platform, and on it was a banner with the mottoes: Everything is beautiful in its place. - Solomon. The spirit of '70 still lives. - Washington.

Some two hundred citizens assembled. In the front seats were the entire family of Mr. George G. Sickles, the aged father of Gen. Daniel Sickles. Mr. Sickles was chosen Chairman. Mr. Sickles said the meeting had been called to answer the question whether treason should be

les. Mr. Sickles was chosen Chairman. Mr. Sickles said the meeting had been cailed to answer the question whether treason should be encouraged by the erection of monuments to traitors, George Hendrix, a young New Yorker, was uccused of having defaced Cyrus W. Field's monument to the traitor André. The only objection to the act was that it should have been done in open day, and not at night.

Every one, "said Mr. Sickles, 'feels that the monument should be thrown down and cast into the sea. It would be impossible to find a jury to convict Hendrix. I respect the young man, and I would take pleasure in assisting him in any way."

Police Justice Cornelius E. Keene said he coincided in Mr. Sickles's views. Wealthy men now go abrond and come back thoroughly Anglieised. The attempts of the aristocracy or snobocracy to introduce English customs should be frowned down.

Capt. George Lloyd was received with great applause. He said that in the days of Washington and Jefferson public men had some respect for public opinion, but now they do not seem to care for it. Field probably expected a monument in Westminster Abbey in return for his monument to André. Monuments are generally orected by cittes or associations, but Mr. Field seemed anxious to run a monument on his own hook. There was no reason why he should not do so, but he should have erected this monument in England. The sentiments expressed by the inscriptions were untrue. The United States are not one in race, not one in language, and not not one in religion with England. Capt. Lloyd did not know, he said what the Greek of the inscription meant; perhaps it meant "England expects every man to do his duty," or "Britons never—never—never—never heaver will be slaves!" He then introduced the following resolutions, which were received with appinuse:

Resolved, That the erection of a monument in honor of one of the basets and most mercensy spies of George III, was an outrage upon the known the learness and monument is an outrage upon the grateful sone of those Revoluti

"It think Mrs. Harbeck is annoyed by Mr. Harbeck, who sits here looking directly into Harbeck, we counsel. Here have a constant the sit of the many persisted Mrs. Harbeck's counsel. They no doubt the case will be conducted with decorum," said Judge Larremore. It have no doubt the case will be conducted with decorum, said Judge Larremore. It have no doubt the case will be conducted with decorum, said Judge Larremore. It have no doubt the case will be conducted with decorum, said Judge Larremore. If he has cannot control herself, we will take an adoption struttfully. If you do not remember you can say so, added Mrs. Harbeck remember you can say so, added Mrs. Harbeck remember you can say so, added Mrs. Harbeck resourced in a gantle voice to ask the most merd-go-wher was observed and so strong that it could not be security in the morning have found themselves to ask the most merd-go-wher have you invest A.—I did not borned there.

Q.—I sak you whether other sales had rooms there A.—I suppose there were others.

Q.—I sak you whether other sales had rooms there.

A.—Mr. Fred Nichols.

Q.—I sak you whether other sales had rooms there the same of the proposed to septemate the same of the proposed to see the same of the same of the proposed to see the same of the pr

the levees along the river front of Tensas Par-ish, within a distance of fifteen miles. To-day another crevasse occurred, increasing the deluge upon the low lards.

A telegram from Port Gilson, Miss., says that Ship's bayou levee, twenty-two feet high, broke this morning. This will run water broadcast over Tensas and Concordia. The people of these places require immediate assistance, or there will be great suffering.

The West Haton Rouge levess covering as they do a number of the principal sugar par-ishes in Louisiana, continue to be the subject of great anxiety. A despatch from C. J. Bar-row, President of the Police Jury of that par-ish, says: ISB, SALYS:

We are all right so far, and can hold the fort. Our expenses are over \$1.500 per day, and by to right our funds will be exhausted. The rayer will continue to enceach upon us at the rate of one and a half including in twenty-four hours. All the levees will have to be raised.

The Board of Education yesterday ordered the principals of every public school to drift the populs in the necessary movements for vacating the building quickly and in order in case of any alarm. The Board

quickly said it order in case of any alarm. The Board voted to hirr for a school house the Tarnverein building in Fourth street for another year. Commissioner Flyon oscilling as 'an annua nervousness' tommissioner Wood's protest that the starways are long and narrow, and that some day a dreafful catastrophe will happen there. Commissioners have and fray and the term of the some day a dreafful catastrophe will happen there to commissioners have and Flyon said they had both visited the building and found it sair. By 12 votes to 7 the Board declined to appoint a committee to inspect the building. The Fire Department has already inspected it.

Diplomas in medicino were conferred at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon open 103 graduates of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College by Prof. Isaac E Taylor, M. D. President of the Faculty. Dr. James W. McKenn of the graduating class was the valedictorians. The Alumni Association will meet to night a Delmonico's, and, with the faculty, will give a support to the class.

THE UPRISING OF LABOR

MINERS, LABORERS, AND MILL HANDS RESISTING A REDUCTION. The Strikes in the Cumb-rland Coal Region

and in Massachusetts Woollen Mills Fear of Still Further Trouble in Omaha, Nob. FROSTBURG, Md., March 15 .- A trip through the mining towns of the George's Creek coal region to-day showed that the striking miners remain steadfast in their allegiance to the Knights of Labor, their secret organization, and not one of them so far has shown the least disposition to go to work. The entire valley is transformed, and would scarcely be recognized, so completely has it changed from its ordinary appearance. The scenes in all the towns are specialized bett of the public on his with, and the strict for each pure. In the critical construction of the date of their marriage was fixed at 15th, but by misepartit appeared as 15th, the big misepartit appeared as 15t alike. The depots, streets, and barrooms are thronged with the strikers, who, as a rule, are remarkably stalwart and fine-looking

Striking Spinners in Massachusetts. LAWRENCE, Mass., March 15 .- The striking spinners assembled this morning at the mill gate, but created no disturbance. Many went into the mill and removed their personal effects. going quietly to their homes. Owing to the strike, about 150 speciers and warpers are

strike, about 150 speciers and warpers are thrown out of employment temporarily, making the total number at present unemployed about 350. The spinners appear determined not to resume work unless the wages are made at the old figures. New help will not be employed for some time, as the authorities of the mills propose to give the strikers reasonable time to consider the matter of returning.

To-day, in the Police Court, Edward Byrne, a weaver, was arraigned for malicious mischlef for interfering with the weavers in the worsted department, where great dissatisation prevailed and a strike is feared. He was detected throwing the belts from a pulley, and impeding weavers who would not countenance the strike. He was fined \$5 and costs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—A large meeting was held last evening by the Trades Assembly of the city, at which resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the strikers at Omaha, and condemning in strong terms the action of the civil authorities in invoking military aid, and also extending hearty sympathy to the leaders of the strike who were arrested.

Sympathy and Imitation in New York. A meeting of workingmen called to express sympathy with the striking railroad men. miners, and cotton spinners was presided over by Mr. James Eladen in the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. Resolutions were adopted urging the strikers to hold out until their demands had been granted. It was also voted to call upon the different abor organizations to send the strikers money for their families.

Mr. Jonas De Witt presided over a mass meeting of painters. In Chaendon Hall, last night. The object of the meeting, as explained by the Chairman, was to unlie the few simil organizations of painters already formed in New York under one eentral society, and to demand, as soon as they were so organized, an advance in their daily wages of lifty cents, making them \$3.50 for a day of ten hours. The Chairman said that the painters were worse organized than any other trade in New York. Had they united themselves solidly a year ago they would long since have been getting \$3.50. miners, and cotton spinners was presided over

Strikes in Nebruska.

OMAHA, March 15 .- The funeral of George P. Armstrong, who was killed by the militia Sunday night, was attended to-day by 1,800 Sunday night, was attended to-day by 1,800 workingmen, with three bands. The strike continues, the men who took the alness of the strikers being protected by troops. No disorder occurred to-day in any part of the city.

TOPKEA Kan, March 15,—One bundred laborers at work for the Topkea Water Company struck to-day for an advance to \$1.50 per day, and endeavored to prevent the bosses from employing other men. A general riot was in progress at one time, but the police suciled it.

John Collins, the leader of the strike, was arrested and imprisoned. His friends surrounded the init and demanded his release, but they were met by policemen with drawn revolvers and driven off. A meeting was then held in the street and arrangements were made for a grand demonstration to-morrow.

The Strike of Pennsylvania Iron Workers PITTSBURGH, March 15 .- Affairs at Home-PITTEMEROR, March 15.—Affairs at Homestead were quieter to-day. The mill is shut
down in every department. No further violence is reported, but Healy the man who was
beaten by the strikers, is dying. The firm today submitted a new list of names to the Union,
but they have deferred action until Saturday.
The mill will start up in the morning with
non-union men, and serious trouble may be
looked for at any moment. The Executive
Committee of the Amalgamated Association
will meet on Saturday to consider the situation.
Additional officers were sent up by the Sheriff,

GEN. HANCOCK AND MASON'S CASE.

The Court Martial Ordered After the Civil Authorities had Refused to Try him.

It appears that Gen. Hancock did offer to surrender Sergeant Mason to the civil authorities, to be tried for his attempt to/shoot the assassin, Gulteau. "Soon after Sergeant Ma-son's arrest," said Judge Advocate Major Asa Bird Gardner last night, "Gen. Hancock di-rected Gen. Ayres, who is in command at Washington, to call upon United States District Attorney Corkhill and inform him that the military authorities would not take cognizance of Sergeant Mason's case if the civil authorities of

torney Corkhill and inform him that the military authorities would not take cognizance of Sergeant Mason's case if the civil authorities of the District of Columbia proposed to do so, and that he would hold Sergeant Mason subject to the action of the civil authorities.

"Gen. Ayres did communicate with the United States District Attorney, and reported to Gen. Hancock that Mr. Corkhill did not propose to take action in the matter; that as it was a breach of military discipline, and punishable under the Revised Statutes after trial by a court martial, he preferred to leave the matter to the military authorities. Gen. Hancock then ordered the court martial.

"Although under the Fifty-ainth article of war Gen. Hancock would have surrendered the prisoner if any demand had been made for him, no such demand was made, and the offer to surrender him was declined. Under these circumstances Gen. Hancock could not have done otherwise than order the trial by court martial. The Revised Statutes plainly authorize such trial by court martial in section 1,342, as follows:

"All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of to the projucice of yood order and military discipline." " are to be taken cognizance of by a General, or a regimental, gerrison, or field officers court martial, according to the nature and degree or the offenes, and punished at the discretion of such court.

"This, of course, disposes of the ground of the writ of habeas corpus proposed by the counsel of Sergeant Mason. The punishment was fully authorized by the Revised Statutes, because the close of the 62d article says "punished at the discretion of the court."

"As to the claim that Sergeant Mason was unduly punished because he received more punishment than could have been inflicted by a civil tribunal that is not well founded, because the statute simply provides that the punishment shall not be greater. The fact that it was greater grew out of the fact that Mason was in the army and violated military disc

antee of peace, nor is the Siavonic storm likely yet to break upon Germany. We have reason to believe that Prince Bismarck has no fears in that direction, and that he neither expects an attack nor intends to strike."

The statement of the Daily News correspondent at Berlin that Gen. Skobeleif has been arrested and confined in the fortress at Wilna is contradicted.

The Berlin correspondent of the St. James's Gazette says: "The Russian representatives at the German courts have been instructed to tender to the respective Governments to which they are accredited demonstrative assurances that the Crar is firmly resolved to maintain amicable relations with Germany.

Hearts, Mayob 13.—The Cross Gazette says the interview between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck on Sunday was for the purpose of discussing the Russian question. The Skobeleff affair, it says, is regarded as settled, but great watchfulness is required. Prince Bismarck has long since arranged European combinations for every eventuality.

The Emperor William received an autograph letter from the Czar on the anniversary of the assassination of his father, Alexander II., Which deeply affected the German monarch.

Constantinopie, March 15.—The Sultan gave a private farewell banquet on Monday to the members of the Special German Mission who came here to present him with the Order of the Black Eagle. After the repast the Sultan handed the Embassy costly presents for the German Imperial family, and presented each member of the mission with a gold tobacco box set with brilliants.

LONDON, March 15 .- The Times this morning LONDON, March 15.—The Times this morning publishes a communication on a question, notice of which has been given in the House of Commons by Mr. A. J. Otway Liberali, as to whether Mr. Forster intends to shorten the time spent in solidary combinement daily better impressed suspects. The writer says that this better impressed suspects. The writer says that this has been mentioned to be feeling on the subject of many liberal members are of the subject of many liberal members are supposed to the will be a meeting of hisbaral members for the purpose of considering the matter.

Apprehended Rising on St. Patrick's Day. LONDON, March 16 .- A despatch to the Cen-London, March 16.—A despatch to the Central News Association from Cork says. "The anthorities are apprehensive of something in the nature of a rising on St. Patrick's Day. An extraordinary number of cipher telegrams have recently passed through the Cork Post Office. The police have torn down placards bearing the words, "He ready on St. Patrick's Day!"

Greece's New Ministry.

ATHENS, March 15 .- A new Ministry has been onstituted as follows: M. Tricoupis, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and temporarity Minister of the Interior: M. Callinas, Minister of Fi names; M. Lombardos, Minister of Public Instruction, M. Rollis, Minister of Justice: M. Karalshakis, Minister of War: M. Routos, Minister of Marria.

Hanlan and Godwin in a Trial Race. LONDON, March 15 .- Hanlan to-day rowed a

rial race with Godwin over about half of his cham-picuship course. The latter had a start of six longitus room a point shightly above Hammeramith Bridge. By the time Fullman Crock was reached by was alk lengths satern. Dr. Lamson to be Hanged on April 4.

London, March 16.—The execution of Dr. Lamson has been fixed for April 4. It is stated that the treasury authorities have received information leading them strongly to suspect that Dr. Lamson is guilty of other serious crimes.

A Patriotic Song by Tennyson.

LONDON. March 15.—Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureare, has problemed a partiatic some which will be sung in London tonight, and throuthout the columns on the anniversary of her Majosty's birthiay.

Parts, March 15.—M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, has submitted to the Chambers a demand for a grant of \$80,80,800 frances to detray the expenses of the expension to Tunis for the drat quarier of 1882

Dr. Talmage Invited to North Carolina. For "repelling the onslaughts on Christianity FOF repetiting the obsaining the champion of in-made by that eloquent but misguided champion of in-sidelity intersoil, the Rev T De Witt Talinage has re-enved an invitation stand by the Jarvis of North Carolina, all of the state officers, and the Federal diver-in the State to visit Rajeich, ic. Talinage hopes to ar-range for a visit after the Tabernacle revival

Explosion of a Steamboat's Bollers. CINCINNATI, March 15.-The steam towbont Ethia exploided ber boilers at 3 o'check this morning in the circuit Kanawha River, three miles above Point Picasant, Point Anderson of Pomero), a colored the road, was killed, and tagit Henderson and several other severely highred. The steamer took fire and burned to the water's edge.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The steamship City of Para arrived last night. The steamship City of Para arrived last night.

Mr. George Mankeuzie, for many years the New York agent of the French steamship has died at East Orange, N. J. yeaterday, aged 71.

The report of Mr. George L. Leculard's death at St. Acquisitine, Florida, is contradicted by his relatives in this city. They have a owned from his party.

The girls working in Jacoby's cigar factory, at 9 Doyers street, were sent fleving in terror to the street yesterday by an alarm of fire. A bucket of water quenched the flames.

Miss Henrietta Markstein, the plantst, gave a concert in the Toomba pricon yesterday. She was assisted by

Miss Henrichts Markstein, the planist, gave a concert in the Tombs prices restorally. She was assisted by Miss Ava first Miss Aches Gordon, and Mr. Carl Langer, the praint. The prison rang with appliance.

Mr. Hugh O'Nell has paid the Congregation Sharith Israel \$250,050 for the property at the southly-set corner of Shain avenue and Isventy-first street, having a front age on the avenue of 120 feet's inches, and a depth of 75 feet.

Nine new Land Learnes were formed last week, and the receipts for the Land Learne fund for the week asknowledged by the Irith World were \$10,170,172. Ship thousand frames were sent to Transfer Lean. The total receipts through the Irith World are now \$255,571,08.

Contractor Walton employs about 15t over these contractors. Nine new Land Leagues were formed last week, and the receipts for the Land League fund for the week are knowledged by the Brist World were \$10,178,12. Anne thousand frames were sent to Treasurer Expan. The total receipts through the Brist World are now \$283,571.80.

Contractor Walton employs about 152 cart drivers, thirty-eight of whom are intred individually and are paid \$1.50 a day. On Tareday they struck for \$2 cents more per diem. Are watton said that last mouth he was paid \$17,000 by the city, and the work cost him \$22,000, and that he could not afford to pay any more. Yester day the men returned to work.

FOUND DYING IN HIS CELL.

EDWARD VON EICKENAUS STRANGE DEATH AFTER ARREST.

The Work of Violent Polson Detected at the Autopsy, yet a Strong Bellef Current that he was Fatally Clubbed by the Police.

The first battalion of the Germania Schuetzen Bund gave a bull at Walhalla Hall in Orchard street on Tuesday night. Some members of a Bavarian military organization and the Landwehr Verein of ex-Prussian veterans were there. All were in uniform, and nearly

all were swords.

Late at night, when the danters filed down to the supper room, Dr. Julius Hoffman of 80 Seventh street offended some of those who remained about the barroom by contemptuous allusions to Bismarck and the Emperor, and pointed expressions of seorn for men who would wear the uniform the Bavarians wore. The police say that there was danger of a serious fight with swords. Policemen Donohue, Quirk, and Fuchs came into the barroom and defended Dr. Hoffman, who continued his

"Atthough under the Pitty nithit, article of war den. Hancek would have surrendered the prisoner if any demand hat been under for the surrenders him was declined. Under these or the surrenders him was declined. Under these or the surrenders him was declined. Under these or the surrender him was declined. Under the surrenders him was declined. Under the surrenders him was declined. Under the surrenders him was declined by the surrenders him was declined. The surrenders have been surrendered to be surrendered him was during the surrenders have been assured to the surrenders have been assured to the surrenders and solders was to suit with the parties and stood by him in a corner facing the angres of the surrenders have been surrendered to the requirement of the surrenders of the su

Minister Lowell and Imprisoned Americans. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The Department of Start sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday copies of the recent telegraphic correspondence between the department and our legation at London respecting the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland under the Coercion act. The cases of McSwooney and Hart are especially spoken of. In his negotiations regarding the pecially spoken of. In his negotiations regarding the
first named Mr. Lowell failed to obtain tron the British
Government any information beyond that contained in
the warrant of arrest, but was assured by Lord Granville
that McSweeney's conduct had brought him under the
Coercion act, and that he could not be released.
Mr. Lowell says he does not believe figurether of the
two is more innocent than the majority of the persons
who have been arrested.
In answer to the docariment's instruction to waive
for the present all discussion of the justifiableness of
these ariditars; imprisonments, but to press for early
trails of the various American suspects, Mr. Lowell says
the English dovernment has promised to give the matter immediate attention.

Mr. Kintzing Dismissed by Sindram.

At noon yesterday Mr. Kintzing received a long letter from the condemned murderer William Sindram. It ends: "I believe you did all in your power to save me from the gallows: considering, however, that there is a great deal of ill feeling at present existing that there is a great deal of ill feeling at present existing between you and the Governor, it would purhaps be best if you withdraw from my case." Mr. Kintzing went to the Tombe in company with the Res. Dr. Karam. Mos Mar katchi evonert was in the recovers. Sintram explained that the leftered that the telleved that the deal of the sintram explained that he leftered that the releved that the reliable of the more disposed to give his case a patient he aring if it was presented by wome one other than Mr. Kintzing would assist and the new counsel to get up the case, which Mr. Kintzing troubled to get up the case, which Mr. Kintzing troubled to do.

The bondholders of the city of Rahway and the Finance Committee of that city met vesterday in the Park House, Newark. Among the corporate credthe Park House. Neverk. Among the corporate creditors represented were the Grosses and the Continental National Banks of this city and the Mutual Benefit Insurance tone and of Neverk. Meyor Savage of Raiway presented a statement showing that the city has a bonded deed of \$1,574,470 and a fluctuage of the 15,554 making a total of \$1,800,861. The assessed value of resolvent out of other operations of a Blog, which had been furned out of other operations of a Blog, which had been furned out of other operations of a Blog, which had been furned out of other were widing to pay twents the per cent of the debilit is personnel to issue from bonds for make this payment with. The finance Committee was asked to prepare a full statistic of the city's debt and resources.

Judge Blatchford's Acceptance. Washington, March 15.—The President has been notified by Judge Sambel Blatchford of New York or his area plants of the nomination as associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fullysi States.

Death of Frank E. Williams. Mr. Frank E. Williams, junter partner in the well known banker; house of it is lawrence & Co., died at his house in Brooklyn on Tuesday night

The Signal Office Prediction. Light snow or rain, followed by clearing, slightly warner weather what shifting to northwest and southwest, fallow, followed by riving barometer.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Signor Rembried, manager of the National Bank of

Judes John A Merchith dief at his residence in Richmond, Va., instressing,
Louis College, a wrate capitalist and a partner in the
from a Laute College, a bous of the Loudon Stock Exgluster, as John Children, A. H. Eriey, Raptist industor at Cambridge Washington County S. Y., dropped ficial on Tuesday night while attending a school meeting. Dr. James T. Chun, Inc. ex. Proceeding of the Colley Cur-crastry, died in Proclem Mr. Security morning of straters, acted in Proclem Mr. Security morning of straters, acted in Proceedings of Hall Stranford, be-tracting to the estate of the site Horney Brooks, was march postering attention. Loss E. 1881. burned yesterlay afternoon. Loss F. 1228.

The number of stablents thanks at Mesnorial Hall, Har vard tologon has fained off as argoly, owing to discarts faction with the management; that unless the number can be increased to Edd by March 22 the disings last will be closed.

The cotion warehouse of C. D. Abderson a son and the adjoining ballongs, occupied to the Worlf Brothers, paper and rag desires, in Macon, i.e. were turned yes terday. If R. Watson, a certist has or, was probably burned to death, but no trace of his body has yet been found. Loss, Section.